VOL. XV

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NO. 223.

"A GOOD-ENOUGH MORGAN"

THE OLD-TIME TRAGEDY REMINISCENCES OF THE MORGAN MURDER A STRANGE DOUBLE IDENTIFICATION

Dead Men Tell No Tales-The Old Mystery Partially Revealed - What Thurlow Weed Remembers of

Origin of the Phrase, "A Good-Enough Morgan."

The following letter, written by the vonerable sitor, Thurlow Weed, to the New York Heraid, concerning the celebrated Morgan case, will be

hall and seylum in this city and the imposing demonstration of Knights Templars from various parts of the Union recalled an event in the history of that institution which occurred almost fifty years ago, and was the occasion first of local and This is known and remembered as the "Morgan Abduction." Having been connected with that question as a member of an investigating commitee and as the editor of an anti-Masonio journal, I have been called on by the New York Herald for information concerning the body of a man found on the shore of Lake Ontario, alleged to be that of William Morgan, but claimed afterward to be the body of Timothy Monroe. The allega-tions of mutilating that body, of palming it off upon the public for political effect and of boasting that it was a "good enough Morgan till after the election," were publicly made, widely circulated and at a distance generally believed. I was painfully conscious of this in meeting strangers at home and abroad for more than forty years. In 1843, when in London, by a strange chance I lodged in a hotel near Blackfriars bridge, which which was then frequented by the oldest London lodges. My presence, as I was surprised to learn from its host, was the subject of inquiry. While in Paris, a few weeks afterward, I was informed by my friend, B. Perley Poore, that my visit had occasioned some uneasiness among Freemasons in that city. I had been repeatedly informed by gentlemen in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, a.c., that until their minds were relieved by long and intimate acquaintance, their intercourse with me had been embarrassed with the early impres sion that I had, for political effect, been guilty of a highly discreditable act. Prompted, therefore, by appeals, first in the Herald and then in the Albany Argus, I determined to furnish the facts and circumstances out of which the "GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN"

accusation originated. The completion of this narrative, however, has been unexpectedly delayed. In resuming, although this question opens a wide field, I will endeavor to compress it. To do so I must assume preliminary questions as fixed facts. In regard to these fixed facts there fixed facts. In regard to these fixed facts there will be no controversy among those who have made themselves acquainted with a truthful history of that most extraordinary event.

I did not, personally know William Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence, at Rochester. When applied to by Mr. Dyer, my next-door neighbor, where Morgan bearded, to print the book purporting tediseloss the secrets of Masoury, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to krep a secret had no right to diselose it. Although not a Freemason, I had entertained favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin and Lafayette belonged. On my refusal to print his book, Morgan removed to Hatavia, where he made the acquaintance of David C. Miller, editor of the Advocate, also a Mason, who became his publither. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigus, from which he are the series of the county is a series of the county i the county jail at Canandaigus, from which he wissed and convoyed by night in clease carringes through Rochester, Clarkson and along the Ridge road to Fort Niagara, in the magraine of which he was comined. While thus coonined a Knight Templar encomposes the test and enthusiasm of the Templar having been aroused by speeches and wine, Colonel William King, of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck and Garside) from their seats at the banqueting table into an adjoining apartment, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master, (De Witt Clinton, the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the fort a little before 12 o'clock.

Upon entering the magazine Colonel King informed Morgan that his friends had completed their arrangements for his removal to and residence upon a farm in Canada. Morgan waked with them to the wharf, where a boat was held in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, as invalid soldier, into which the party passed and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by signal if on its return any alarm had been given. It was nearly I o'clock in the morning when the boat came back, having, as Adams expressed it, lost one man, only live of the six being on board when the beat returned. When the boat reached a point where the Nisgara river empties into Lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Governor Clinton to say that Col. King had no such order and no suchority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add that none of these mer survive. John Whitney, of Rochester, whom I knew well, related all the circumstances connected with the last act in that tragedy to me at Albany in 1881, in the presence THE MURDER OF MORGAN,

of Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton, of Lewiston.

FINDING THE BODY.

In October, 1827, more than a year after the abduction of Morgan, a body drifted on shore near a small creek which subered into Lake Ontario. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict readered that it was the body of an unknown person. The coroner wrote out a minute description of the body, and published it along with the inding of the jury in an Offense county newspaper. That description, attracting the attention of persons well acquainted with Morgan, excited considerable interest. The widow and several intimate friends of Siorgan seemed so confident that it was his body that the committee appointed to investigate the abduction determined to hold another inquest, of which public notice was given. On the day appointed some sixty or seventy people assembled at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, where the body of the unknown man was intered. Before opening the grave Mirs. Morgan and Dr. Strong described certain marks upon Morgan, body, by means of which it could be identified. When the rade coffin was opened the body it educatined disclosed the peculiarities described, and after deliberate examination the jurcors deciared it unanimously the body of William Morgan. From this verdict no one present dissented, and for a week or ten days the question seemed to be settled.

great minuteness. This enabled him to test the accuracy of Mrs. Monroe is knowledge and memory.

Neither Mrs. Monroe nor any person sympathizing with her or interested in the identification of the bedy as that of Monroe had access to it or had seen any of the wearing apparel of the deceased. And yet Mrs. Monroe not only gave a general description of each garment, but underwent a rigid dross-examination by Mr. Cooke of more than an hour, in which she described, with singular accuracy, every rest and patch found in each garment. She indicated buttons she had sewed on the pantaloons to replace those lost which did not match the others. She also described one stocking that had been darned with yarn of a different color. In a word, her description of the clothing was as acceptate in every particular as to leave no doubt that each article had been under special care. But, wonderfully accurate as she had been on this point, she was most strangely wrong in her description of the body, Monroe being at loast three inches tailer than the corpse. She described her husband's hair and whiskers as coarse and black, adding that his hair had been out quite short a few days before he was drowned, while that upon the head of the deceased was long, efficy and of a chestnut color. Monroe's son confirmed his mother's testimony relating both to the clothes as the was wrong about the body It was difficult to reconcile these consisting statements. Mrs. Monroe was as clearly right about the clothes as the was wrong about the body found in them.

resulted in finding that the body previously adjudged to be Morgan's was that of Timothy Mongane. There were other circumstances connected with the disappearance of both Morgan and Mongane and Gestity. The body was found at Oak Orchard creek a full year after Morgan's disappearance; of course, it could not have been drifting about that length of time. It was known that Morgane was weighed heavily when thrown into the lake; and, two months before that body was found, the mouth of the rivar and that part of the lake where Morgane was supposed to have been overboard had been thoroughly raked. In this way it was supposed that the body been raised from its weight rises. It the surface and drifted to Oak Orchard creek. Mongane was drowned on the 20th or 27th September. The body at Oak

Orchard creek was found on the 8th day of October, leaving but eleven or twelve days to drift a distance of forty miles, where it was found. It is understood that drowned persons remain several days under water. It was ascertained by meteorological records that, during the interval between Monroe's death and the flading of the body at Uak Orchard creek, the wind blew most of the time up the lake. Now, as there is no ourrent in Lake Ontario, and as objects float with rather than against the wind, it seems improbable that the body found should be that of Monroe; while on the other hand it seems improbable that the body found should be that of Monroe; while on the other hand it seemed equally improbable that am drowned in the latter part of September, 1826, could have been found in a tolerable state of preservation in October, 1827. So that there were irreconcilable facts and droumstances connected with this strange history.

Mrs. Morgan and the intimate friends of Morgan described marks upon his person before seeing that body, which left no doubt in the minds of all present that it was the remains of her hashand. Strangely enough, however, she repudiated every article of clothing found upon the body. And yet Mrs. Mouroe, who came from Camada, readily described every article, garment by garment, with milute and startling securacy. While, therefore, up to the time that Mrs. Monroe appeared there were no just grounds for discrediting the correctness of the second inquest, yet after the third inquest had been held at Batavia there was a strong reaction in public opinion. Although he gentlemen associated with me in

credifing the correctness of the second inquest, yet after the third inquest had been held at Batavia there was a strong reaction in public opinion. Although the gentlemen associated with me in the inyestigation were still strongly of the opinion that the body was that of William Morgan. In owaster nearly fity years' anxious inquiry and reflection, say that I am satisfied that it was or was not the body of William Morgan.

The discrepancies about hair and beard between hirs. Morgan and Mrs. Mooroe, after the conclusion of the third or Batavia inquest, induced those who claimed the body to be that of Timothy Mooroe to say that the hair was pulled out and the whiskers shaven off to make it resemble Morgan. That could only have been done in the presence of between sixty and seventy persons, some of whom were Democrats and others Freemssons, and yet all must have seen and consented to the fraud. The last inquest was held only a few days before the election. No other question entered into the canvass. The excitement was greater than I had previously or have since witnessed.

Orion of the "Good Enough" story.

ment was greater than I had previously or have since witnessed.

ORIGIN OF THE "GOOD ENOUGH" STORY.

A few evenings before the election I went into a billiard saloce to see my iriend Gustavus Clark. A number of gentlemen were present, and among them Ebeneser Griffin, who, as counsel for several persons indicted for the abduction of Morgan, hadgeonducted the inquest at Batavia. As I was leaving the room Mr. Griffin said, "Well, Weed, what are you going to do for a Morgan now?" I replied, as I was closing the door, "That is a good enough Morgan until you bring back the one you carried away." This remark was reproduced in the Rochester Deily Advertiser, with an apparently slight but most important variation, instead of what I did in fact say. I was represented as saying, "That is a good enough Morgan until after the election." What I did say in rereply to Mr. Griffin's quention was a proper and harmless response, while what I was erroneously accused of saying was highly discreditable, and has subjected me, at home and abroad, for nearly fifty years to reproach and obloquy. Mr. Dawson, senior editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who resided at Rochester during the Morgan excitement, recently wrote an article on the subject, in which he said:

"The phrase had its origin something in this wise. In 1827, a few months after William Morgan disappeared, the body of a drowned man was found in Lake Ontario, near the outlet of Oak Orchard creek. It was believed by mar, who saw it to be the body of the kidnapped and aurdered Morgan, while others alleged it to be sine body of another missing man—one Timothy Mororo. The latter met with this difficulty, however. Morroome this fact the then editor of the Rochester departiser charged that Mr. Weed had shaved off Morroe's whiskers, and by define so the body of another missing man—one Timothy Morroe. The latter met with this difficulty, however. Morroome had whiskers; this body had not. But to overcome this fact the then editor of the Rochester departiser charged that Mr. Weed had

ence."
Mr. Dawson's article brought a correspondent
of the Albany Argus "to the front," who not only
references the charge against me, but turnishes
what purports to be an affidavit of the person who
saw me commit the offense. The Argus corre-

reiterates the charge against me, but furnishes what purports to be an affidavit of the person who saw me commit the offense. The Argus correspondent says:

"William Morgan was a man of medium size, very hald, and shaved his whiskers of even to the top of his ears, and the body, which was found and called Timothy Monroe, was six inches longer than the height of William Morgan. Besides, the face of the body found was covered with whiskers, and it was said that to make the body found appear like Morgan, some, of the committee who were sent to Oak Orchard creek to an immense mass meeting of anti-Masons, among whom were Thurlow Weed and his right-hand man Friday, named Jack Marchant, had pulled out the whiskers and shawed the face of Monroe. Some time after this, in the fall of 1827, when anti-Masonry has become rife in politics, Mr. Weed, who was younger them than he is now, and quite poor, and desirous of making himself somebody, became the leader of the anti-Masonic party, and entertained much harted and cantempt for all who did not vote the anti-Masonic ticket, especially those Democrats who were not Masona, to whom he gave the hame of 'Masona' Jacks.' And some Jack Mason, as I then understood it, was railying Thurlow about his false Morgan, when he, either jocosely or in earnest, epiled: 'It is a good ehough Morgan till after election.' Such has always been the understanding until the Journal contradicted it, as above seated. As prima facis evidence that he d say so, I will relate a lact to show the animus of Thurlow Weed then. In the fall of 1828 General Jackson was the Democratic candidate for President, Martin Van Buren for Governor, and Enos F. Throop for Lieutenant Governor, and Enos F. Throop for Lieut

words:

"'Zephania Green, of the town of Henrietta, in said county, oth depose and say that he saw Thurlow Weed pull out the whiskers of Timothy Monroe, and Jack Marchant he did shave the same. And further deponent saith not.

"'Sworn to before me, September, 1837.

"'Zephania Green.

A CORRECTION.

The Argus correspondent, it will be seen, clams to have had personal knewledge of the matter about which he writes, and is evidently one of those who believed, and still believes, the scousations against me to be true. Relying, as he evidently does, on his memory, I will not hold him severely responsible for utterly misstating every material fact in his article. The election to which he refers was not held in 1828, but in 1877, when neither General Jackson nor Martin Van Buren nor Enos T. Troop were candidates. The afficient which he mays he read aloud at the polls at that election is a mere skeleton perversion of an affidavit which was published in handbills and freely circulated, not only at the polls referred to, but throughout the county. I preserved and still retain in my possession one of those handbills, of which the following is a literal and exact copy:

"William C. Green, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he, the said Green, with others, did attend the poll of election held at Haward's, in the town of Gates, in the county of Monres, and that there air. Thriow Weed did say that he, the said Truilow, did pull the whiskers from the face of the body found at Oak Orchard creek, and that John Marchant did shave the same, he, the said Truilow being one of the Morgan committee.

"Subscribed and sworn, this 6th day of November, 1837, before me.

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"Subscribed and sworn, this 6th day of November, 1837, before me.

"Subscribed one of the handbills, from which the above is a literal copy. The affidavit is signed by William C. Instead of Zephanis Green. Mr. W. C. Green swears that he "heard me say that I did pull the whiskers from the face of the body found at Oak Orchard creek." The Argus affidavit maker, "Zephania Green, But I did know Wm. I was arranged, I should be followed and importuned with questions about Timothy Monre's hair and whiskers. The object was to keep me so surrounded and occupied as to withdraw my attention from the electio

A Mutiny on Chesapenke Bay - Webb Fails to Swim the English NORTH CAROLINA TRIUMPHANT.

> GREENSBORO', Aug. 13,-We have a clear majority in the convention, with two of our counties given to the Democrats by Democratic county commissioners. The convention will restore them, which will give us at least seven majority. The Associated Press dispatches are false, and are sent to endeavor to sheck the ef fect of our great Republican victory. We have 18,000. The defeat and demoralization of the Democratic party in this State is complete Their leading men acknowledge is. The vote or both sides this year was larger than ever before. You cannot rely on the Associated Press dispatches from this State on political matters. They are made up by editors of Democratic prevent the Northern people from learning and believing that a large majority of the people of this State are Republican to the core and true to the Union. North Carolina is sure for 1876 by 12,000 majority.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THIS TIME AS TEACHER OF HUSBANDRY

The Eankrupt Bankers' Liabilities

Nearly Three Millions Short-Arrest

of Bailroad Bond Forgers-Well-

Known Parties Implicated-

A Popular Majority of 18,000.

REPUBLICAN

HANGMAN'S DAY.

The Wages of Sin are Death. HELHEA, MONTANA, Aug. 13.—Wright W. Wheatly, one of the murderers of France Ware, was hanged to-day at 12:30. He died neither con-ANOTHER PUNISHED.

ANOTHER PUNISHED,

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 13, 12 m.—Thos. Withers,
the negro boy murderer, was executed at Lynchburg to-day for the murder of a girl. His neck
was not broken, but death was caused by
strangulation. He succeeded three times in raising his feet to the edge of the trap and drew himself up, but as often did the sheriff push them off.
He made a full confession, and did not seem to
apprehend his fate at all. STILL ANOTHER.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 13.-John Webb, th murderer, was hung to-day. He maintained wonderful nerve to the last, and under the gallows continued to affirm his innocence. An immense crowd from the surrounding country, estimated at twelve to fifteen thousand, were present to wit-ness the execution.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Dexter Park Races. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—In the 250 race at Dexter Park to-day Frank won the first, third and fifth heats; Lucy second. Time, 2:52%, 2:50, 2:48, Cal Wagner won the race for the 2:40 class, Brickyard second. Time, 2:40/4, 2:47, 2:55/4, 2:40/4.

winning a purse of \$1,000; Phil. Sheridan second. Time, 2:294, 2:28, 2:294. RACES POSTPONED.

ROCHESTRE, Aug. 23.—The races have been peetponed until to-merrow in consequence of the rais storm last night, which rendered the track unfit for use. In the free-for-all race Goldsmith Maid and Lulu will strive for the \$1,000 offered for any horse beating Goldsmith Maid's best time.

FORGERS ARRESTED.

Some Well-Known Dealers Implicated. New York, Aug. 13.—The arrests of the par-ties implicated in the forgery of the California and Oregon railroad bonds prove to be extremely and Oregon railroad bonds prove to be extremely important. They comprise one George H. R. Haswell, nominally a broker, who last year negotiated \$30,000 worth of forged Wabash bonds; George Marshal and Wm. Res, whom the police state are well-known dealers in forged bonds, and Edward Hall. The latter arrest is considered one of the most important yet made, as he is believed to be the head of the gang of bond counterfeiters who not a great while ago endeavored to flood the city with forged Eric Olty and water loan bonds. These are the same persons who negotiated some New York Central railroad real estate bonds, which are believed to be worthless.

THE BANKRUPT BANKERS.

Dungan, Sherman & Co. Nearly Three Millions Short.

Ngw York, Aug. 13.—The statement of Dun-can, Shorman & Go., published to-day, shows Ha-bilities, \$4,872,125; assets, \$2,112,740. Mr. Suncan and Judge Shipman complained that the state-ment is not official, and can be taken as reprement is not official, and can be taken as representing only the approximate amounts. It has been prepared to answer to the inquiries that are daily made regarding the probable condition of the affairs of the firm, and with especial care, to avoid making a better showing than may be justified by final results. All doubtful assets have been reduced or entirely stricken out. The amount of liabilities given in the statement on account of travelers' credits and aircular notes, is \$237,675.

Testimony to be Taken in the Case of Whelan Testimony to be Taken in the Case of Whelan vs. Sheridan.

New York, Aug. 13.—Notice was given in the United States District Attorney's office to-day that testimony would be taken de bine esse in the suit instituted in 1869 by James A. Whelan, of St. Charles parish, Louisiana, against General Sheridan, to recover \$398,778.57, value of sugar, molesses, mules, stables, he., confiscated by defendant in 1867, while in command in that State. The delense is that the General only obeyed orders.

The Currency. New York, Aug. 12.—Reverdy Johnson has written a long letter to the Tribune on the currency, in which he comes to the following conclusions: 1. That the only currency known to the clusions: 1. That the only currency known to the Censtitution is gold and silver, or paper convertible into it on demand; 2. That nothing but gold and silver can be made legal tender: 3. The Government now being perfectly asie, no danger threatening it or being apprehended, Congress has no power to authorize the issue of irredeemable currency and to make it legal tender: 4. That the credit of the nation, the true permanent prosperity of every class of our ditisons, and the arrest of the demoralization consequent upon the present state of things, demand as speedy a return as practicable to a speed currency.

Mutiny in the Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimons, Aug. 13.—The brig Harry, Captain

Baltimons, Aug. 13.—The brig Harry, Captain Barnes, which sailed from this port on Monday arternoon last, for Matanzas, put into Annapolis yesterday afternoon, the crew having mutinied. A guard was sent on board from the Naval Academy and the mutineers put in Irons. The case will be before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day.

PALTIEORU, Aug. 13.—The crew of the brig Harry, charged with mutiny, were brought from Annapolis this afternoon and committed to the city prison. A hearing of the case will be had to morrow before United States Commissioner Rogers.

New York State Finances.

ALDANY, Aug. 13—The Evening Journal will this evening contain a full official statement of the condition of the debt and sinking funds of the State. It will show that the balance of debt unprovided for on the lat of January, 1872, was 400,200,755.01; that the balance now unprovided for is only \$600,887.16, and that a tax of a quarter of a mill for the next year will wipe out the entire indebtedness. It ways the whole State tax next year need not exceed three or three and a half mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—It is settled that President Grant and some members of his Cab-inet will arrive in Bristol next Tuesday morning. The town authorities will escort the party to the residence of General Burnside, where the President will receive his friends from 13 to 2 b.m.

Dernoir, Mics., Aug. 13.—John Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman & Mayes, ship chandlers, this morning shot his wife through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself through the head, producing instant death, Jealoury is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

New York, Aug. 15.—The jewelry store of Kitse & Co., in Brooklyn, was robbed yesterday of \$5,000 worth of diamonds in broad daylight.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He Will Tell What He Knows About Farming ROCKFORD, I.L., Aug. 15.—Time works wedgers. Ten years ago, had Jefferson Davis vetured into Winnebago county, he would have stood a good chance of being shot. The 1sth proximo he will appear in the banner county of the Union to deliver a speech before an audience of husbandmen, artisans and tradesmen who fought him, and would, a few short years since, gially have sent a heliat through his EIGHTERN THOUSAND POPULAR MAJORITY JEFFERSON DAVIS WILL APPEAR AGAIN

who fought him, and would, a few short years since, gladly have sent a bullet through his head.

H. P. Kimball, the secretary of the agricultural scelety, announced that Jefferson Davis had accepted the invitation extended him by the board of directors of the association, and that he will this year deliver the annual address at the Winpebage county fair, held next month in Rockford.

Mr. Davis' letter is subjoined:

Mr. Davis' letter is subjoined:

To H. P. Kimball, Secretary:
My Dyan Sin' Yours of the 1st instant has
been received, and I have the honor to accept
the invitation to address the patrons of the industrial Association of Winnebage county, at
their meeting in September next, and, unless
prevented by some unforessen cause, will be with
you on the 1sth proximo, the commencement day
of your exposition.

you en the lath proximo, the commencement day of your exposition.

Your previous letter on the subject would have been promptly replied to but for the necessity which existed then and until several days past as to the probability of arranging some business matter so as to permit of my absences at the time specified. I have long desired to revisit your country and see the smooderful development which has been made since I left it, as then it was a wilderness occupied by savages. The courteous invitation is thereupon doubly welcome. With cordial thanks to yourself and associates, I am, respectfully and truly yours. pectfully and truly yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

QUENEC, Aug. 15.—Shortly after midnight a disturbance took place in Lewis street, in front of the St. Louis hotel. Policeman Clark at-

empted to restore order, when he was assalled by a carter named Murphy, who threw him or the pavement and battered his brains out. An Absconding Cashier-

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Nothing has been heard of Hobkirk, the missing cashier of the Corn Exchange bank of Waupun, and no doubt is now felt that he has absconded, taking with him all the convertible assets of the bank. The mount due to depositors is \$85,000, and to others.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from New Or-caps, received at General Sheridan's headquarers to-day, says that all the yellow fever pat t Barrancas are recovering. The fever is very bad at Pascagoula. One case in this city died yesterday. No new cases are reported.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 13.—The steamship Faraday alled to-day to renew operations for the repair of the injured part of the direct United States able. LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 13.—Alfred Harmony, photographer, unmarried, aged forty, committed suicide here to-day by taking aconite. Cause, melancholy. Hereditary in his family. meiancholy. Hereditary in his family.

ALBARY, N. Y., Aug. 13—Major Swartzman, of
the Swartzman cavalry, shot himself through the
body to-day while in a state of depression, caused
by financial difficulty. He will probably recover.

MONTPELIER, VT., Aug. 13.—The wife of Richard Dodge, living at Middlesex, shot the latter's
brother to-day, blowing off his jaw and inflicting
fatal injuries. The parties had had a law suit
about property.

About property.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—Joseph Doutre, advocate, has received from England the long-expected decree of the privy council ordering the burial of the late Joseph Guibord in the consecrated portion of the Catholic cometery.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.—The Centennial commission has refused to accredit agents to foreign Governments in connection with the international exhibition. Reports that official agents have been sent to Slam and elsewhere are without foundation.

expelled from the province comprising his diocese
by decree of the Governor.
Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13.—Intelligence
has been received of a serious flood in Franklin
county, principally in Tarons, Ashfield and Conway. The people of the latter place were aroused
from their beds at midnight. The water poured
through the streets of the village, and cellars
were flooded, and considerable damage done.
The water is now abating.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13.—Louisville has been
selected as the place for holding a convention of
all the Grange-purchasing agents, and the list of
October as the time. The national executive and
all State executive committees will be present
for the purpose of adopting a plan by which business can be conducted on a uniform system
throughout the United States.
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The ship Queen of the
Mersey was selved this foremoon by a Brooklyn
sheriff on a writ of attachment obtained by G.
Vanderhoof, merchant, of this city. He sold
Haxter & Co., bankruph grain firm, \$6.000 worth of
tallow, and was to have received cash for it, but
has not yet been paid, and as the ship was about
to leave port selving was made.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi's health is improving.
Buchu Heimbold is in Philadelphia.
Moody and Sankey come home to-day.
Minister Washburn will be home this autums.
Mr. James T. Field will lecture in the West his fall.

Mr. James T. Field will locture in the West this fall.

Obscene Housage is what the Times calls him, but that isn't decent.

Dr. and Mrs. Mead and Miss Sallie Bradley are at Bisckiston's Island.

Fernande Wood is enormously wealthy, and entertains in princely style.

Charles Francis Adams is the heaviest taxpayer in Quincy, Mass, his tax being \$4,673.

Miss Anna Elliott, of South Carolina, has returned to Washington from Rock Enon.

Mrs. Dahlgron is engaged at Rock Enon in writing the life of her father, Samuel F. Vinton.

Mrs. Kenneth Rayner and Miss Susie P. Rayner go to Point Lockout next Monday for a two weeks' visit.

Dr. Herman Groesbeck, son of the Hon. W. S. weeks yield.

Dr. Herman Groesbeck, son of the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Unionnati, has been made a Fellow of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, a most distinguished honor for a young American physician.

It is understood that the American Consul referred to in the Associated Press dispatches as having been insulted at Tripoli by native sailors, its a Mr. Vidal, who formerly acted for some time as editor of the Journal de Quebec.

THE VEGETABLE GLUT.

Low Prices and the Canning Season at Hand.

Low Prices and the Canning Season at Hand-A run through the Washington markets does not furnish the novelty and pleasure that it did early in the summer, when a profusion of fragrant flowers and plants and the first vegetables of the season greeted the vision; but it satisfies the utilitarian spirits who have families to look after to contemplate that in the large supply of matured vegetables they have lower prices and articles better adapted to the promotion of a fine sanitary condition of their "charges."

The markets are more largely attended this morning by sellers thus all any previous time this season. To be hyperballe, the country seems to have been drained of the farming and gardening element for a radius of forty miles. Some countrymen made their appearance at the markets last night ready to sell this morning for the first time, and are so unfamiliar with our prices that they don't know what to charge for their produce. Centre market, was the scene of considerable excitement last night smid the hurry and sourry of arrival and assignment to curbstone space.

The cause of these large offerings is that we

able excitement last night aind the hurry and sourry of arrival and assignment to curbstone space.

The cause of these large offerings is that we are in the height and aome of the vegetable season and the canning term has fully set in. To particularise, there will never be an opportunity equal to that of to-day for the advantageous purchase of tomatoss. The largest "pickings" were effected yesterday, and henceforth the vines will yield less and less daily until the crop is harvested, and prices will of course advance with the curtailment of supplies.

Tomatoss will be started at 40c, per bushed this morning, but the price will not be sustained, as there are many in market and must be cleared off, from the fact of their perishability. They will decline steadily to-day, and close as low as 20c. The best plan for consumers will be to wait until about 11 o'clock this morning, and then buy all they need for presentation. In small lots the prices will be 20c. December 10 clock the prices will be 20c. Per peck.

Peaches are soundant, but of a vary poor quality, taken as a whole—layd and knotty on one nide and soft and wormy on the other. The cheapest are selling at the 20c, per peck, and the best at \$1.25 per bushel.

Malous are becoming more plentiful and richer, prices 126,50c, and cantaloupes 56,20c, each; cabbage, \$610c, per head; core, 100,10c, per dozen; beans, 60c, per peck; only be and; each; cabbage, \$610c, per head; core, 100,10c, per dozen; beans, 60c, per peck; only be and the cach; first potatoca, 40f,50c, per peck; grig, 5c, per bouch.

These are the most general prices, but there bushed.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

RAILROAD CONTROVERSY RENEWED THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTES

THE BALANCES IN THE TREASURY REDEMPTION OF THE 5-20 BONDS

The Twenty-Fourth Call-New Post masters Appointed by the President-Internal Bevenue Storekeepers for the First Distriet of Illinois-Changing Internal Revenue Districts in

Revenue Sterekespers.

Thomas J. Sigford, Adolph P. Mueller and
James L. Taylor have been appointed internal
revenue storekeepers for the First district of Illi-

New Postmasters. The President has signed the commissions of Robert A. Moseley to be postmaster at Talladega, Alabama, and Elias S. Harris to be postmaster at Lake George, New York. New Mail Service-

The Post Office Department has arranged with the King line of steamers for mail service be-ween Baltimore and Brazil and Rio Janeiro for the sea pentages as compensation. The Pension Fund.

Of the thirty million dollars appropriated by Congress for payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1875, over nine hundred thousand dol-lars remain unpaid, and have been saved by de-crease in the pension rolls. Condensing Districts.

The President has issued an order directing that the county of Dodd, Georgia, now embraced partly in the Second and partly in the Third internal revenue collection districts of that State be included in the Second district. , Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday

The receipts from internal reveals yesterasy were \$208,652, and from oustoms, \$674,265. The Treasury balances at closing were: Currency, \$3,310,600; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$66,470,000; coin, \$70,206,602; including coin certificates, \$19,70,300; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,755,108. Supervising Architect.

The dispatch recently published in a western newspaper, indicating that the employees of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury were responsible for the statement that Mr. Walsh, of St. Louis, will succeed Mr. Potter, reflects injustice and does injury to the gentlemen mentioned. The rumor (which seems to be entirely unfounded) did not originate in the Supervising Architect's office.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, Captain John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, is ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, department of Arizons, for assignment to duty. The loave of absence pranted Surgeon John J. Milhan, from headquarters Fort Columbus, New York harbor, has been extended to the 15th instant. On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the following-mamed assistant surgeons are ordered to report by letter to the commanding generals of the departments named, respectively, for assignment to duty: Curtis E. Price, department of California; H. S. Turrili, department of Texas; Joseph Y. Porter, department of the Gulf; George E. Lord, department of Dakota. On the recommendation of the Quartermaste

Lieut. Edward Woodman, Masters Samuel P.
Conley and M. C. Dimock, Assistant Paymaster
Reah Frazier and Assistant Engineer Stacy
Potts, ordered to the torpedo boat Intrepid, at
New York, 24th instant; Assistant Surgeon J. M.
Ambler, to the Minnesota, 20th instant; Commander Chas. L. Huntington, detashed from the mander Chas. L. Huntington, detached from the
navy yard, New York, on the Eid instant and
ordered to command the Intrepld, 24th instant;
Leeut Theodore T. Wood and Assistant Surgeon
Kelwin M. Martin, from the navy yard, New
York, and ordered to the intrepld, 24th instant;
Surgeon D. McMurtrie has reported his return
home from the Asiatic station, and has been
placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, detached from special duty
connected with the Intrepld and ordered to duty
on board that vessel.

Redemption of Five-Twenty Bonds. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 18, 1873, By virtue of the authority given by the act of longress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An ac Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorise the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "dve-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 18th day of November, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, bonds of the acts of March 3, 1864, and June 30, 1864, as follows:

Acting Secretary.

A Railroad Controversy Renewed.

The regular Washington correspondent of the New York Tribuns informs that paper that another step has been taken in the legal controversy between the Government of the United States and the Baltimore and Ohic Baltroad Company for the possession of the Harper's Ferry property. About a year and a half ago the Government filed a bill (published in full in the Tribuns at the time) to eject the Baltimore and Ohic railroad from the property. Mr. Garrett demurred to the bill, and there was a hearing before United States Judge Jackson at Clarksburg, West Virginia, about two months ago. The demurrer was overruled, and the defendant, the Baltimore and Ohic Railroad Company, given sixty days in which to put in its answer. That answer has just been filed in the office of the Attorney General. It is a very leng document, covering nearly twenty pages of closely-written legal cap paper. The following extracts contain the most important points in the answer:

Defendants admit that the United States of America were in possession of the premises in the bill mentioned from about the year 1707 or 1798 down to or about 30th day of November, 1890. But they do not admit that they held the same "as in fee" in the manner set forth in the bill; on the contrary, detendants are informed and continued in the possession of said property under a title and in a manner unsanctioned by the Gonstitution of the United States acquired and continued in the prosession of said property under a title and in a manner unsanctioned by the Gonstitution of the United States acquired and continued in the property in question.

** These defendants, netter admitting or design the allegations of the bill in this regard, call for full proof as to the right and title of the United States of America to the property in question, for fall property under a title question how far the United States of America could property or had a right to dispose of said property of had a right to dispose of said property of the m

America could properly or had a right to dispose of said property in the manner set forth in the bill.

These defendants further admit that the agreement between Joel R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War of the United States, and Louis McLass, then president of the Haltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bearing date Nov. 5, 1838, was duly executed by and between said parties, and that under it (but only so far as the diroumstances required) these defendants entered upon and established their railroad right-of-way-over the property at Harper's Ferry, then in the cocupancy of the United States of America. But they deny that the same, as now located and operated, is, except to a limited extent, on the lands of the United States; and so far as their rights and interests may be thereby affected these defendants call for full proof as to what extent their railroad was, and as now located is, on the lands then held by the United States and used as a musket factory, and which is now claimed by the parties to whom, as alleged, it was sold on the 3d of November, 1869,

They, the defendants, claim, as to a laze part

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

SPAIR. More Material for Cuban Graves. Madrid, Aug. 12-It is said that the Government intends to send 10,000 men to Cuba to enabl

Captain General Valmaseda to execute his plans for the reduction of that colony. FRANCE.

The French and the Centennial. The French and the Centennial.

Pania, Aug. 18.—The number of persons intending to send goods to the Philadelphia exhibition is increasing here, and in the departments at Lyons to-day Mr. Appleton addressed a meeting of the silk manufacturers on the subject of the Centennial. Besides making many practical suggestions, he gave elequent expression to the sympathetic sentliments of America towards France. A special committee was appointed to attend to the dispatching of goods to Philadelphia.

GERMANY. Action of the Old Catholic Conference BONN, Aug. 13.—The Old Catholic Conference was occupied to-day in discussing the question of the procession of the Holy Ghost. The conference has nearly agreed to the formula concerning this doctrina, which will be submitted to-morrow, to which the Eastern and Western Churches may identify a wheether.

RUSSIA AND GERMANT. LONDOW, Aug. 14-5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Post says the German Government has addressed a formal complaint to Russia in regard to the recent infraction of the frontier at Donbrowa. The Russian soldier who was the original cause of the trouble has died of the wounds he received in the affray.

DEAD,
BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Heinrich Adolf Von Zastrow,
general of the Frussian army, died to-day, aged
to-enty-four years. THE ULTRAMOSTANES VICTORIOUS.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Hertling, the Ultramontar candidate, has been elected to the German Pa-liament for Coblenst by 8,000 majority. GREAT BRITAIN.

Proroguing the Parliament-The Queen's Speech. LONDON, Aug. 3.-Parliament was proto-day till the 29th of October. The Queen, in her speech closing the session,

"My Londs and Gentlemen: I am happy to be enabled to release you from attendance a Parliament. Relations between myself and for Parliament. Relations between myself and foreign Fowers continue to be cordial, and I look
forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintanance of European peace. The
visit paid to this ceuntry on invitation of my Government by the ruler of Zansthar has led to the
conclusion of a supplementary convention which,
I trust, may be efficacious for more complete suppression of the East African slave trade. I have
learned with deep regret that the expedition
dispatched by my Indian Government from Burmah with a view to open communication with the
western provinces of China has been treacherously
attacked by an armed force while on Chinese teritory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death
of a young and promising member of my consular
service, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no
effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of
those by whom it was instigated and committed.
The condition of my colonial empire is generally
prosperous. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you
have voted for public service.
"My Lords and Gentlemen: It is gratifying to
me to find that the lengthened consideration you
have given the various statutes which have from
time to time been passed for the provision of the
peace in Ireland has resulted in a measure which,
while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is eleculated to maintain the tranquility
of the country."

Her Majesty then refers to other principal en-

while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquility of the country."

Her Majesty then refers to other principal enactments of the session, her reference to the shipping bill being as follows: "The state of public business and the difference of public opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the merchant shipping bill, but I rejoice that you have been able by temporary enactment to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed. I have every reason to hope that the progress in the revenue system which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt, and those for the better regulation of loans for public works will lead to valuable improvements in our system of impostal and lead diameted. In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the Blassing of Providence may fail on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

CAPE MAY, Aug. 12, 1875. I am so thoroughly comfortable, so truly appretranced by my surroundings, so in love with life at Cape May, that I hate to give up even a half hour to think of friends in Washington, and te two words constitute one of Janauschek's most amous plays. As a test of her ability, according to the plot of the play, to take an engagement in to the plot of the play, to take an engagement in a theatre, the management asked her hew, under various circumstances, she would say "come here." For instance, the manager asked, "if you had a husband needing rest and a change of seene, and you were at Cape May, how would you express yourself?" The great actress then lifted up her magnificent form, and with a majestic sweep of her vision seemed to take in the eternal and mighty grandeur of the ocean, and the splendor of the heavens and the beauty of the land, and extending her palms, shouted, "Come here!" up her magnificent form, and with a majorito sweep of her vision seemed to take in the eternal and mighty grandeur of the ocean, and the splendor of the heavens and the beauty of the land, and extending her palms, shouted, "Come here" "If you knew a lady on pleasure bent, who wanted to see the most of the gayest of life, what would you say!" Then the eye of the artist seemed to dart along the natural street "whose dust is gold," and which is continually washed by mad see brooms, and over which roll a thousand costly carriages freighted with bright-eyed beauty and joyous houri, and from lips radiant with delight her answer came quickly back, "Come here"." My you knew a lady melancholy, despondent, slewly dying, and longing for new life, what would you say!" Then, with enthusiastic grace and full of animated hope, the splendid tragedienne embraced in her gaze all our "flashing lines of festal lighta," and the beams of her own seemed to meet the "golden sheen falling far over the sea from Henlopon's sleepless eye, and her voice was in namony with the sounding "shells of the ocean" as it richly returned the answer, "Come here" 'If you want to sport with nature, where she chooses to show herself in her grandest garb and in her grandest moods. It is here she offers a magnificent banquet for the enlargement of the mind, and her richest food from the sir, the earth and sea in never-ending hosyltality. This is the place of all others to forget for awhile the stern duties of life, and to enjoy the great and good things God has made for all his children's happiness. "Congress Hall" is one of the palaces of hotel architecture, and Col. Cake long since received the order of knighthood for his royal gifts as an entertainer, and Gordon's efficiency and urbanity make him the most popular of esquires with thousands of guests, whose faces change almost every day. For one I am very fond of old ladies, and we have at Congress Hall many splendid speciments; noble mothers, who brings with them here the stimosphere of rich and happy

The Mississippi Flood.

NEW URLEANS, Aug. 13.—There will be not much more damage in any one locality, further than that already reported. At Goodrich's, about sixty miles above Vicksburg, danger is apprehended, but a large force is at work strengthening the levee at Milliken's Bend. A bank has caved in up to the levee, and should another slide occur great damage will ensue on the Arkansas river.

Another Swimming Failure.

Naw York, Aug. 15—A London special says Webb, who yesterday started to swim from England to France without the aid of life apparatus; was picked up at midnight last night, having accomplished little more than half the distance. He was in good condition, and feels confident he could have succeeded but for the roughness of

New York, Aug. 18.—The new freight tariff to the West, an advance in previous rates, goes into operation to-day ever the four trunk lines—the New York Central, the Eris, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Under the new arrangement agonts are not permitted to make contracts for more than ton days.

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

SHAKSPEARE'S UNEQUALED STORY

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF WEST VIRGINIANS

THE THINGS NOT SEEN ARE ETERNAL

to Andersen-G. W. Griffin's Reminiscences of Geo. D. Prentice-Lady Macbeth-Picture of a West Virginian-The Benefactor, Governor and Father.

George D Prentice and J. J. Platt. In Mr. G. W. Griffin's "Studies in Literature we find the following pleasant reference to a gental and useful citisen of Washington: John J. Piatt was Mr. Prentice's amanueusis for seve-

gegal and useful citisen of Washington: John J. Piatt was Mr. Prentice's amanueusis for soveral years. The warmest personal friendship and the closest intimacy existed between them. Mr. Prentice watched Mr. Piatt's literary carser with almost parental love. He welcouned everything he wrote with generous and enthusiastic praise. I have heard him say that his posm, "The Strange Organist," would have reflected honor upon Shelley or Tennyson, and that his "Morning Street" was in every way a finer poem than Willis' "Belley Pigeon." Mr. Prentice also said: "I am glad to see that Mr. Piatt's poetry is attracting the attention in Europe is deserves. The fact that his volume, 'Western Windows and Other Poems,' has been favorably received by the London Spectator and the Athencum and other English periodicals should indeed be gratifying to the friends of this truly great poet." Mr. Prentice was much pleased with the kind and affectionate manner in which Mr. Piatt dedicated one of his books to him " Of Mrs. Piatt (Saille M. Bryan) Mr. Prentice always spoke in terms of the highest admiration and the purest affection. He said: "Her 'Legend of the Mammoth Cave' is one of the inest poems in the language. It has a charm about it peculiarly its own. Her poem entitled 'A Year' is a master-piece of genius."

Mrs. Piatt contributed exclusively to the New York Ledger for several years, and Mr. Prentice always copied her poems in the Journal. The most appreciative criticisms upon this singularly gifted woman are from his pen.

The Benefactor, Governor and Father.

The Benefactor, Governor and Father, We look at the tree ladened with follage and crowned with glory; but we do not see the forces which gave it development and symmetry. We look at the cloud salling with undisturbed screnwhich gave it development and symmetry. We look at the cloud salling with undisturbed serenity upon the etherial ocean; but we do not see the forces which gave it formation and velocity. We look at the mountain rising with imposing grandeur; but we do not see the powers which heaved it up from chaos and darkness. Whilst these forms express the power and gro loses of the Almighty, their passing away suggests the language of the apostie, that the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are seen are termal. We look at the thinker and the poet; but we do not see the gower which frames argument and pinmes fancy. We look at the inventor and reformer; but we do not see the power which constructs the machine and projects the theory, opens new paths for industry and intelligence. We look at the painter and the orstor; but we do not see the genius which grapples with mighty themes and inspiring truths and moves the people with a kinding utterance. The arm is moved by a motion of the will. The earth is governed by the influence of law. Withdraw the will and the arm falls withered and useless. Withdraw the law and the earth leaps from its orbit and breaks into fragments. The real individual is enthroned behind the vale of flesh, and manifests his power and virtue in the intelligence and sympathy he displays in the manifold activities of life. And this intelligence

from its orbit and breaks into fragments. The real individual is enthroned behind the vale of flesh, and manifests his power and virtue in the intelligence and sympathy he displays in the manifold activities of life. And this intelligence and sympathy which no eye can see, and no hand can touch, are god-like faces which move the world in all the great works that elevate society and enrich civilisation, giving a fracinating interest to history. God is in the world as man is in the flesh; and though He cannot be discerned in any material vesture, we behold exhibitions of His power, wisdom and goodness; and we know that He is the Benefactor that gives, the Governor that rules and the Father that loves. The Star Spangled Reaser.

The slightest inquiry in almost any circle of intelligent Americans will develop the extraordinary fact that those who can recite our national

song entire are few and far between, and when a copy of it is wanted the singular difficulty will present itself that it is very hard to find. These reasons induce us to reproduce it, and to add the hint that it would be well to save it: hint that it would be well to save it:

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
what so proudly we halled at the twilight's last
gleaming?
Whose bread stars and bright stars through the
perions fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly
atreaming:
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in
air.

him : "Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers."

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in all. Gave proof through the night that our dag was still there: Oh: say, does that Star-Spangled Bauner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence re-What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering ! what is that warm to a step of the morning's first hoam.

In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;

"Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! ob, long may it O'er the land of the free and the nome of the brave!

brave:
And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore
That the havoe of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps'
pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of death and the gloom of the
grave: And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall Oh! thus be it ever when fre men shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desc-

lation:
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Fraise the power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just, And this be our motio, "In God is our treat."
And the Star-Spangied Banuer in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! Hans Christian Andersen-Elizabeth Barrett

One of the most subtile and appreciative poems Andersen. It was composed at Rome in 1851, and just previous to her departure from the Eternal City. It was entified "The North and the South:" "Now give us lands where the olives grow,"
Oried the North to the South,
"Where the sun with a golden mouth can blow
Blue bubbles of grapes down a vineyard row!"
Oried the North to the South.

"Now give us men from the sunless plain,"
Cried the South to the North.

"Give lucider hills and intenser seas,"

Baid the North to the South,
"Since ever by symbols and bright degrees
Art, childlike, climbs to the dear Lord's knees,"
Said the North to the South. "Give strenuous souls for belief and prayer,"
Said the South to the North,
"That stand in the dark on the lowest stair,
While affirming of God, "He is certainly there,"
Said the South to the North.

"Yet ch, for the skies that are softer and higher!"
Signed the North to the South;
"For the flowers that blase, and the trees that asplice the things of a song or a fire!"
Sighed the North to the South. "And oh, for a seer to discern the same!"
Sighed the South to the North;
"For a poet's tongue of baptismal flame,
To call the tree or the flower by its name!"
Sighed the South to the North.

The North sent, therefore, a man of men
As a grace to the 3outh;
And thus to Home came Anderson.

"Alos, but must you take him comin,"
Bald the South to the North.

Lady Macbeth.

The history of Scotland, although that of a nation small in resources, territory and population, and making but few advances in the arts and sciences, yet is more interesting and precents a greater variety than that of more powerful and enlightened countries.

Shakspeare has setsed upon a portion of this history, known only by local legends and the chronfeles of Hollinshed, the Scotlish Livy, and with but slight changes and embellishments of the original, by his keen insight and marvellous sympathy with human nature, has presented to us a story of ambition, bloodshed and remorse unequaled in the annals of classical literature.

Sir Walter Scotl, in recounting the events of Duncan's and Macheth's raigns, says that on hearing these names every one must feel as if brought from darkness into the full blaze of noon day, so familiar are we with the perconages lastnamed, and so clearly and distinctly do we recall the events in which they are interested in comparison with any doubtful and misty views, that we can form of the whilght times before and after that fortunate period. Shakapeare has taken these events and woven them into the most striking tale of ambition and retribution that ever attruck awe into a human boson." But as long as thakapeare is read and accepted as the standard of English literature, so long will this period of Scotlish history be famous by the light cast upon it by the genius of the great poet.

The dust and dimness of angient times in over and around this play, and against the background of theore rule days these figures are portrayed in a fairly luried light, and strangs, waird and shatastle shadows are thrown about us. From the opening of the play a weird influence is over us. The witches with their mysterious and supernatural enterpances; the blasted beath, their place of meeting the accompanying tunuits of nature, a fit in

the fated tower the appearance of Banquo's ghost Lady Macbeth in her middight walks with open syes and entranced senses, are more than sufficient to excite in us awe and terror. Nor is it by the awini and terrible alone that we are meet excited. Sublimity and pathos, which call up the most intense of all human emotions, operate yet more powerfully upon our sensibilities.

Of the many creatures evolved from his mind by the immortal genius of Shakapeare, Lady Macbeth stands pre-sument among his female characters. We consider her, contrary to the generally-accepted opinion, not as a fland or fury, but as woman externally beautiful emough to win her husband to her, and powerful emough mentally to bind him to her ambitious schemes. A passionate, impetuous woman, her thirst for hower, her inflatfulle will and determination, her boidness and courage alike arouse in us admiration, heror and pity. She is a true Scot, and her nationality is orident in all that she says and does. Her character is plainly the effect of the influence of Scottian scenery and customs upon a nature strong and independent, yet capable of receiving deep and lasting impressions from socience and will, simile and vaciliating, spurred on by the farce enthusiasm of his wife to commit a crime at which his better her revolted and his conscience warned him, seems, indeed, singleish and cowardly in comparison with his more powerful spouse. Still he possesses more strength of character than is commonly attributed to him, as is evinced afterwards by his remoree and anguish of mind.

She is never once unfatthful to him although fully comprehending her great influence over him as in near the strength of character than is commonly attributed to him, as is evinced afterwards by his remoree and anguish is oncolede from one another, their sympathy and affection seems only to increase. There is nothing scinhs in her ambition and wickedness, as to satisfy her desire that indication of her confidence in this power over him is in her:

"He the hither,

That I may p

And sgain:

"You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch;
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely soversign sway and masterdom."
When she finally urges him to the deed she
silences his scrupies by her will and plausible arguments. It is evident that the murder of Duncan had been previously planned and discussed
before the weird sinters succountered Macbeth and
Duncan became his guest, for when she tries to
spur him on she says:
"When you durst de it, then you were a man,
And to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. Nor time, nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both;
They have made themselves, and that their fitness
now
Dees unmake you."
Coleridge praises her tact in making those
reasons which to his conscience plead most against
the deed, the very reasons for committing it. Because the King, by throwing himself entirely
upon their loyalty and hospitality, has offered
them the desired opportunity, this she advances
is the strongest argument for destroying him.
By converting his reasons for rorraining from the
murder into reasons for committing it, she
silences all further controversy. This is her aim,
as she knows that to discuss it would only reveal
the weakness and iniquity of her arguments, and
preclude all possibility of deing it. She realizes,
moreover, that if he act not quickly, without reriecting, he will not commit the crime at all,
as his conscience would restrain him whilst his
reason weighed it. When she taunts him with being weak and cowardly and "letting." I dare not
wait upon I would. His the poor cat I the adage,"
and telling him that when "he durst do it, then
he was a man," it is not possible for him to retain
her love or even respect if he should not do it.
His love is now opposed to his consense, and a
formidable foe it proves itself to be. Nothing
does a man so fear as to be scorned and taunted of
anything, more especially of cowardice, by the
woman he loves, And this woman, what a ferodity

Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between whe effect and it! Come, thick night.

And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell.
That my keen infife see not the wound it makes, Mor heaven peen through the blanket of the dark That my keen infife see not the wound it makes.
Mor heaven held loid!!
Only once does she show evidence of femining weakness and give way to tender emotion and womanly feelings.

"Had he not resembled
My father as he sleept, I had done"t."
In these words her conscience speaks. That alone, not the resemblance of the sleeping king to her father and the feelings and memories thus awakened, prevents her from doing it.
When he has committed the deed, for fear that his conscience may prompt him to reveal it, she continues her scoffs and taunts. As he dares not enter the chamber of the murdered king and so smear the attendants with blood that suspicion of the deed should fall on them, she thus addresses him:

"Infirm of purpose, give me the dayseen."

the deed should fail on them, she thus addresses him:

"Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers."
And having completed the work, says:

"My hands are of your color, but I shame to wear a beart so white."

When the murder is discovered all her will is exercised in profound and successful dissimulation of any knowledge of the deed committed in her own castle. Even after she has, in a measure, attained her ebject, her husband, being king of Scotland, her faculties are still under a great strain. There is a constant fear of detection whilst Banquo lives; he who possesses the key of their crime, in the prophetic speeches of the wird sisters and their effect upon Macbeth, and the only escape from this hasinting fear lies in his destruction. His murder is the one thing in which Macbeth acts from an independent plan, and carries out his intentions alone. Instead of being urged to it, his ambition fired and incentives offered by his wife, he asks her to "be innocent of the knowledge till thou applaud the deed." Even this act does not ease his guilty conscience, new terrors and dangers syring up on every hand, domestic sorrow and political dangers seve to excite a mind almost dethroned by burden of guilt and agony of remorse. Truly can he say:

"Of full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!"

Not until satisfied ambition gives connecience an opportunity does she become a victim of remorse and fear. So far was she unflinching and determined not stooping to petty doubts and fears, now drawn away from the object of her desire, knowing but the one way to obtain that for which everything must be subservient, her determination and constancy precluding all fears and misgivings that could cause her to falter or recoil. Then she who in her waking hours could control herself and stiffs her conscience, in her sleep betrays her guilt. Then the inclinaceable stain of blood continually hants her and exhausted nature cries out for relief, mingled pathos and grandeur vie in her utterances:

"Unt, damned spot, out I say!"

What, will inses

Me.
None "can minister to a mind disease;;
Pluck from the memory rooted sorrow,"
Race out the written troubles of the brain;
And with some sweet oblivious antistote
Cleanse the staff dosom of that perilous staff,
Which weighs upon the heart." With no result does Macbeth tell the doctor tha

with no result does a scooth tell the doctor that, "if he could find her disease And purse it to a sound and pristine health, he would appland him for the very echo That should appland him again."

It is in these dark and fearful days that Macheth displays his firmness and endurance; steeling his will to endure all things, he succeeds nobly, until his wife, the guiding spirit of his life, dies—then his enemies closing round him he falls resisting to the end. The result of their life work only proves to their weary souls, steeped in nisery and guilt, that:
"Thoughts had, all; seent.

"Thoughts had, all's spent,
"Thoughts had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content;
"Tis safer to be that which we destroy."
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy." Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy."

A West Virginia Sketch.

Philosophers and historians may assert the great influence of climate and scenery upon the character of a people, but those who depend upon their even visual organs for proof will always remain sceptical if the mountainous district of West Virginia is allowed as proof of this theory. The character of the Swiss abundantly preves that the grandest scenes of nature do not full to impress the inhabitants with grand and patriotic sentiments. The character of the West Virginians seems to prove that they are completely warped and overshadowed by the grandear of their natural surroundings. Nature has evidently done much for the country, but the country does not seem to have materially affected the character of its inhabitants, for among them we find the originals that Porte Orayon sketched in those journeys which he made in ante ballum days for the benefit of Harper's Montally. The natives have not changed since that time, and still maintain a listless, vagabond all which precludes all idea of mental or physical energy, and excites no wonder that they have not yet cleared and cultivated the land. The "forests primeral" have suffered hardly any disturbance since the days of Braddook, and at the present rate of progress it will be years before they give any evidence of civilization beyond the railroad.

The mass of people are a sorry study. Their appearance its something beyond the ordinary; likewise their dislect. A true West Virginian could nover conceal his nationality; it would be betrayed not only in the awwards, shambling gait, the ill-fitting, tobacce-stained clothes, the absence of collars and other econatricities of the tollet, but mainly in the counterance and attitude. The average appelmen has large sars, ascramous nose and prodigious mouth, with an indolest pur-A West Virginia Sketch.